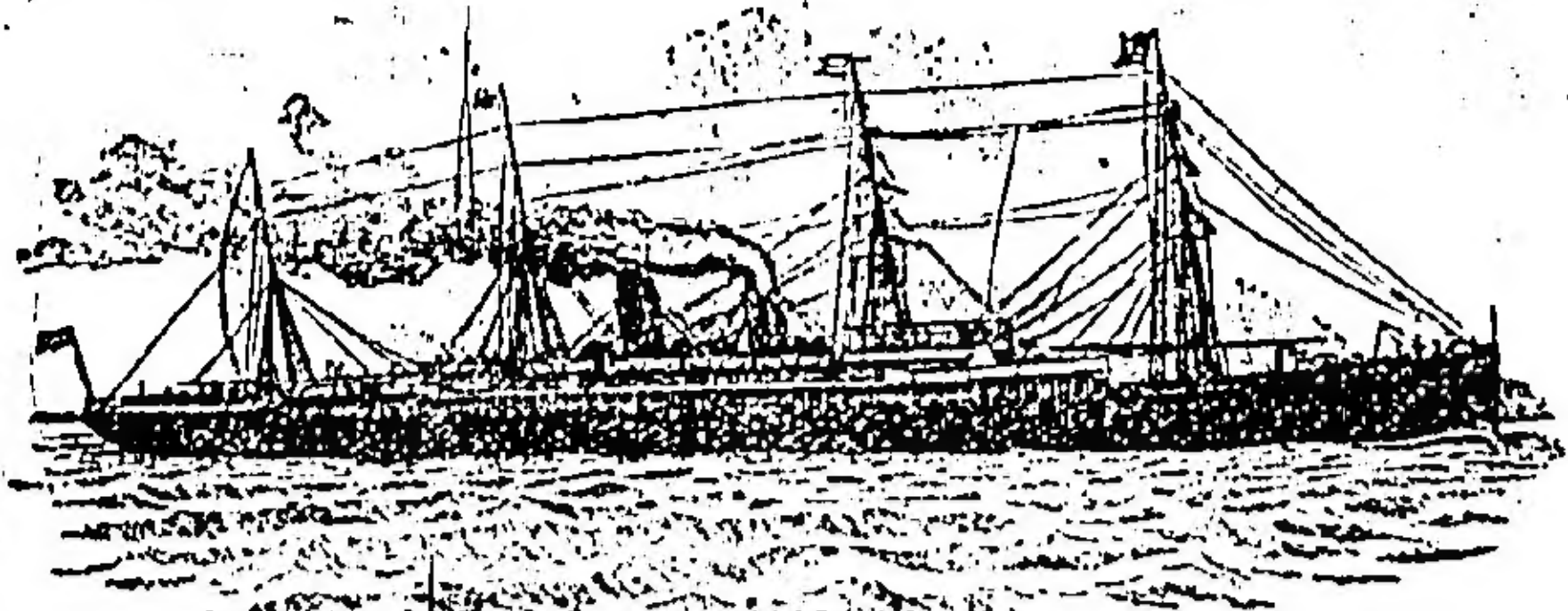


Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"KOREA"	FRIDAY, 27th February, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	SATURDAY, 7th March, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	TUESDAY, 17th March, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
"DORIC"	WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"GOFFIO"	SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 5th May, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 1/4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 11th March.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 18th March.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st April.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 6th May.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th June.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	3rd Mar.
Fuchs	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	Freight.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	17th Mar.
von Dechen	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	Freight.
BAMBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	28th Mar.
Kirchner	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	Freight.
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th April.
Mayer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	Freight and Passengers.
SAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st April.
Schmidt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	Freight.
SERBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	5th May.
Brehmer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	Freight.
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	19th May.
Jäger	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1903.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW
(FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1903,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BLACKWOOD FLOWER-STANDS and

CABINETS, SINGLE and DOUBLE

BEDSTEADS, SPRING and HAIR

MATTRESSES, CARPETS, TABLES,

OVERMANTLES, MARBLE TOP WASH-

STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, WARD-

ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, One

AMERICAN BEDROOM SUITE, DINING

ROOM SUITE, WRITING TABLES and

ROCKCASES, CUTLERY, GLASS and

CROCKERY WARE, ELECTROPLATED

WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1903. [232e]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1903,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at GLENELY, No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET,

THE WHOLE OF THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

SINGLE IRON and BRASS BED-

STEADS, TEAKWOOD TABLES,

OVERMANTLES, SIDEBOARDS, WARD-

ROBES, WASHSTANDS, LAMPS, WRIT-

ING TABLE, BOOKCASES, RATTAN

FURNITURE, GAS STOVE, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had on application on

Friday.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1903. [232e]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under Bill of Sale No. 2 of 1903,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1903,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at No. 25, Praya East,

THE GOODS AND CHATELAINS

Comprising—

1 Set of ENGINES and BOILERS Com-

plete for DRIVING MACHINERY, 10

TURNING LATHES, from 1 foot to 16 feet,

2 DUPLEX PLANING MACHINES, 1

NIBBLING MACHINE, 3 DRILLING

MACHINES, 1 SCREWING MACHINES,

28 VICES, 1 Lot of IRON MOULDERS

MUD BOXES and TRAYS about 39,725 lbs.

1 Lot of assorted IRON TONGS about

1,000 lbs., 1 BRASS SMELTING STOVE

and CRUCIBLES, 3 IRON SMELTING

FURNACES, 7 IRON LADLES and 3

VICES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1903. [234e]

Entimations.

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY for GENERAL DRAP-

ERY STORE.

Apply "DRAPERY,"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1903. [214e]

WANTED.

A TEACHER for English.

Apply by letter to—

"M.M.B."

C/o this paper.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [183e]

WANTED.

A TEACHER for ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Apply by Letter to

BRO. FRANCIS,

Director,

St. Joseph's College.

No. 2, Robinson Road,

Hongkong, 12th January, 1903.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

PHOTOGRAPHER, CRAYON PORTRAIT

PAINTER, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHY in all its Branches.

Groups and Interiors a Speciality.

Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 41 and 43, QUEEN'S

ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1902. [1399d]

CHEONG SHING.

No. 39, Queen's Road Central,

(Opposite to Messrs. GAUPP & Co.)

DEALERS IN

Jewellery and Silks, Pearls and Jade-stone

Ware, Ivory Ware and Carols, Chinese

Goods of all kinds.

And also General Exporters.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Good quality and good workmanship

guaranteed.

Prices lower than other shops in the same

line of business. [105d]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,

(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),

DENTIST.

No. 26, Connaught Road,

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [176]

LEE LOONG.

DEALER IN

Furniture, Blackwood Plated Glass,

Crockery Ware, Brass and Iron

Bedsteads and Rattan Sofas

for whole set.

JUST ARRIVED.

No. 183, D'Aguiar Street,

Behind Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [46d]

Entimations.

NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLDERS are hereby requested
to make a Special Effort at This Time
of the Year to destroy Rats and to fill up Rat
Holes with Cement.

RAT TRAPS and BIRD LIME may be
obtained from the Secretary to the Board free
of cost.

By Order

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,

14th February, 1903. [223e]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 10% per Share and

BONUS of 2% per Share for the Six

Months ending 31st December, 1902, declared

at the Ordinary Yearly Meeting held This Day,

will be PAYABLE at the Premises of THE

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th

February, and Shareholders are requested to

apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the

COMPANY'S OFFICE, Queen's Buildings, New

Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1903. [221e]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS in the above Company will be

held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder's

Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March,

1903, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a State-

ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1902, and

the Report of the General Managers, and to

elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 14th February to

the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance

Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [155e]

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF

AND GODOWN COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS in the above Company will be

held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 2 Con-

naught Road, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the

12th MARCH, for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Directors, with a Statement of

SOURCES OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN DISTURBANCE IN CHINA.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

BY THE REV. GILBERT REID, D.D.
(From N. C. D. News.)

After the startling riots against foreigners in 1891, I attempted an examination of the sources of the anti-foreign disturbances in China, for publication in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, during the latter months of 1892 and the early months of 1893. This discussion afterwards appeared in pamphlet form. I have been recommended to publish a supplement to that discussion, as a special study of the sources of the upheaval of 1900. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, in the first volume of *China in Convulsion*, gives the results of his study of the same subject, making the following kindly reference to my ephemeral production of a decade ago: "One of the most comprehensive treatments of the general subject under discussion was in a series of papers by the Rev. Gilbert Reid . . . which was published with the title, 'The Sources of the Anti-Foreign Disturbances in China,' in Shanghai 1893, much of which is as much in point now as when it was written. What I know has been true concerning the anti-foreign upheaval of 1900, will be brief, stating only the more specific causes of that upheaval. All the causes, direct and indirect, may be found in the previous discussion, which need's, even after ten years, no special modification. The sources were divided into six divisions, those found in the Chinese Officials, in the Agents of Foreign Powers, in the Chinese People, in Foreign Trade and its Representatives, in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the Protestant Missionaries. Although there were 30 specifications. So far as I know, persons belonging to any one division heartily approved of what was said under the other divisions, but were more or less indignant at criticisms concerning themselves, or their class. Human nature when properly touched shows a wonderful *esprit de corps*."

1.—The first source of the unprecedented rising against foreigners of 1900 was territorial aggression. This might correctly be regarded as the chief source, or might be considered as the only source. In my previous papers I had only slight emphasis upon territorial aggression by Foreign Powers as it had not yet become a real and menacing fact. The years 1898 and 1899 were marked by positive inroads of different "friendly" Powers, and Chinese property was handed over to foreigners with the desire to preserve "perfect, perpetual, and universal peace." Germany at Kiaochow in Shantung set the pace. Russia followed the German precedent at Port Arthur and Tientsin, and Great Britain at Weihaiwei. Having found how amenable the Chinese Government was, Great Britain extended her rule at Kowloon in the Canton province, and France at Kuangchowwan in the same province. To cap the climax, Japan was said to have designs on Hainan, France to have a sphere in the Fukien province, while Italy, backed by Great Britain and Germany, actually laid claim to the port of Sanman in the Chekiang province. Beside all this, enough to stir the blood of any nation, the whole of China was pretty well mapped out among all nations and peoples, except the Chinese. All these startling and menacing events have been so much taken for granted that we have failed to note that there was any sting in them, and in any case none of us foreigners were in a position to feel the sting. The Chinese were stung in 1898 and 1899, and foreigners were stung in 1900.

I am convinced that these inroads of Foreign Powers were at the bottom of the rising against them by the Chinese people and the Chinese Government in 1900. Some of the more indignant Chinese wanted the extermination of foreigners in China; the milder ones were content with the expulsion of all foreigners. The Imperial Government, after three full meetings of all the Ministers of State and the leading Manchunobles, decided on war, and the declaration of war was primarily based on foreign suggestion. The Imperial Edict, referring to the Foreign Powers said: "At first they were amenable to Chinese control, but for the last thirty years they have taken advantage of China's forbearance to encroach on China's territory, trample on the Chinese people, and demand China's wealth. Every concession by China increased their confidence in violence. They oppressed peaceful citizens and insulted the gods and holy men, exciting the most burning indignation among the people."

The matter of getting rid of foreigners was not a mere Boxer cry, but was governmental. It was to be done by war, and all but a few of those in authority were in sympathy with the aim. China had been offended, and it retaliated with unwonted energy. The power which claim that its own action of aggression was justifiable; each Power can point to treaties made, showing the consent of China given, but none the less the leading men of China were enraged and their very wrath, if only wisely directed, would have been to their credit.

It was most unfortunate that so much of this aggression was at a time when the Emperor and his advisers were urging reform, in 1898. It made those officials who were hostile to foreign aggressions also hostile to reform. The reforms seemed to be the ones who yielded to foreigners. Anti-foreign and anti-reform became one and the same thing.

The determination to resist the territorial aggressions of Foreign Powers grew more and more vehement. It showed patriotism was still alive. Toward the close of 1899 the translation of a supposed secret edict, an extremely powerful document, appeared in the *North-China Daily News*. I will quote only a few sentences: "The various Powers cast upon us looks of tigerlike voracity, hustling each other in their endeavour to be the first to seize upon our largest territories. They think

that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to war with them. It is not special command, therefore, that should any high official find himself so hard pressed by circumstances that nothing short of war would settle matters, he is expected to set himself resolutely to work to perform his duty to this end. Never should the word peace fall from the mouths of our high officials, nor should they even allow it to rest for a moment within their breasts. . . . Let no one think of making peace, but let each strive to preserve from destruction and spoliation his ancestral home and graves." In harmony with this Edict and to make it effective, the Cabinet Minister, Kang Yi, visited the provinces and the ex-Governor, Li Ping-heng, was made Imperial High Commissioner along the Yangtze.

Early in 1900, I had a long conversation with Kang Yi. He acknowledged to me that the Edict, just quoted, was a genuine one. He claimed, moreover, that it was reasonable and right. "We cannot," he said, "allow our country to be seized by others. If they make any more aggression, we must resist them, we must fight." To calm him a little, I replied: "You must first see if you are strong enough or not. I say nothing about the justice of either side. I only ask which side is stronger." "Whether we succeed or fail," he said, "we will fight, if there is any more aggression. Do you suppose I would allow any one to come into my house to turn me out, and I not resist?" Noticing that he was rather small of stature, I replied: "I would first see if he was bigger and stronger. If not, I would fight him and turn him out, but if he was stronger, I would merely try to beguile him away (哄他走)." He smiled and added: "Whether weaker or stronger, we will fight. We can't stand the insults of Foreign Nations." The language he used all through was in the spirit of the Edict which was called Secret.

In exactly the same way did the notorious Governor, Yu Hsien, talk to me in Peking on the morning he was leaving for Shansi where he afterwards so outrageously slaughtered so many inoffensive missionaries. Referring to the province of Shantung, where as Governor he had countenanced the Boxers, he said that the people of Shantung had been stirred in wrath by the German seizure of Kiaochow, by German rough treatment of Chinese in building the railway, and by the unjust action of converts in the German Catholic Church. He spoke highly of Bishop Anser, but clearly laid the ferment in Shantung on German aggressions. The Boxers were to be excused because the actions of Germany had to be excused. I mean no offence to Germany in quoting these ideas of a foe of theirs and enter into no discussion as to their correctness. The Germans themselves probably know that there was at least some truth in the explanation which Yu Hsien made, and can appreciate why the Chinese were offended.

War with one or all the Powers was certainly contemplated, and, even before the taking of Taku forts, was provoked by foreign territorial aggressions. Even Yung Lu, Generalissimo of the forces, was preparing for the inevitable contest. A certain official (I will not mention his name) said to a friend of mine: "Last year [1900] Yung Lu told me he intended to attack and drive out all foreigners. When I told him it was an utter impossibility, he replied, 'I intend to try it anyhow.' I could not believe he meant it, but it seems he did." Yung Lu and Kang Yi were rivals, but they were agreed on resisting aggression, and to this extent I admire them.

We hear much of the Boxer uprising, but of far more serious import was the long-existing, ever-growing determination of the Government authorities, to some day, and that not far off, fight and expel the foreigner. It has been the custom to blame the Foreign Ministers for their failure to check the coming storm. But remember, the storm was inevitable. The Ministers argued, protested, threatened; but the Chinese Government cared for no word of any Minister; it had its own plan and was trying to carry it out, all unknown to the men they wished to conquer. I believe that nothing could have prevented the on-coming of war; nothing, unless some such ultimatum as this: "We see that you and your people have been offended. If you agree to suppress at once Boxer lawlessness, and to protect foreigners and all native Christians, we agree to hand back to you Kiaochow, Port Arthur, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Kowloon, and Kuangchowwan. But if you humbug us, we will take these back and a great deal more beside." Seeing that no such ultimatum was given, the Chinese Government entered on the most determined and outrageous attack on foreigners that the century had known. It was war, massacre, murder, heartless cruelties, all in one. The source of this tremendous anti-foreign disturbance was not far away; it was territorial aggression.

If China had waged war according to rules of warfare, if innocent people had not been massacred, if legations had not been attacked; if non-combatants had been allowed to depart in peace and their property preserved; if fighting had been carried on by contending armies alone, China would have had many sympathizers, though victory would have been impossible. Redressing her wrong as she did, she lost the sympathy of even her friends.

Consignees.

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDRAPURA," FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1903. [2112]

Consignees.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LOYD. LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"HAMBURG," of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 9.30 A.M., and MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 10.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1903. [6552]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA," Captain von Dahren, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 9 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 P.M., TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in on or before the 2nd March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1903. [10042]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANADIA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [4]

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAMAYO," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd March, at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1903. [1774]

Intimation.

YOU WILL NOT BE DECEIVED. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by its from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Scrofula, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hotels.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE IN PROGRESSIVE HONGKONG.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, situated at Kowloon, within a few minutes' walk of the principal landing stages of the SECOND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD and on the Trunk Road of the Projected HONGKONG-CANTON RAILWAY, IS FOR LEASE ON VERY EASY TERMS, owing to Proprietor having to leave the Colony.

The Elite Establishment, patronised by the residents of Hongkong and Kowloon, and by the Shipping Community calling at this Far Eastern entrepot of trade.

An exceptionally large and showy building, capable of extension, with large piece of vacant land adjoining.

Bounded by main roads leading to the Docks and Warehouses.

The Establishment has been conducted as a First Class Hotel and is a profitable investment. It is capable of still larger returns if management is taken over by person devoting exclusive attention to the business.

Inspection of Books allowed to any one making bona fide offers for Lease, &c.

For full Particulars apply to

H. RUTTONJEE, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1903. [2202]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS,

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [1116]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THIS HOTEL, having changed hands, has been re-fitted after the style of a First-Class Foreign Hotel, with rooms en suite and single furnished with every regard to perfect comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very close proximity to the principal Banks and Merchants' Offices.

MODERATE TARIFF.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [13862]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 35, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONRY HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 24th February, 1903. [2916]

Halls.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

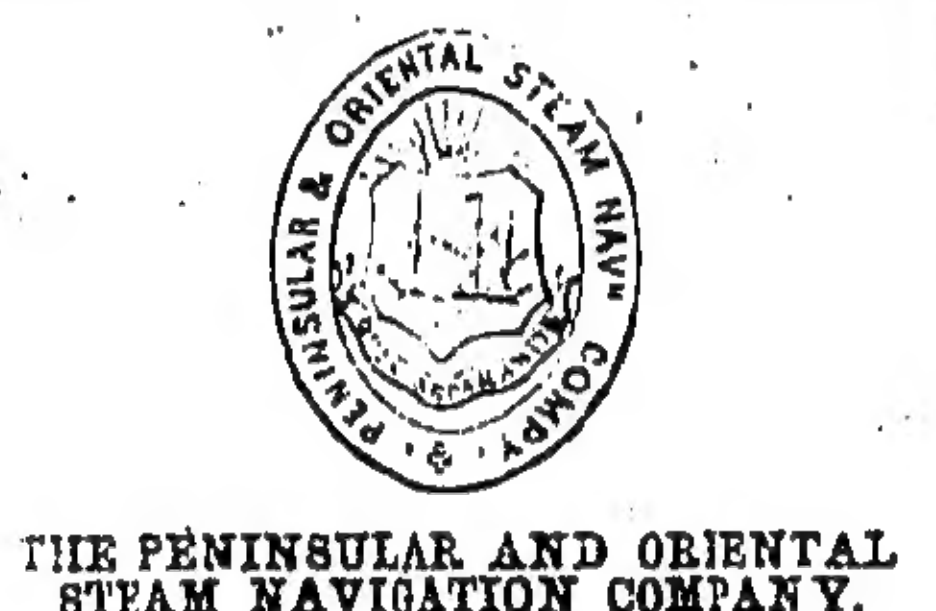
STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
INABA MARU W. Bainbridge	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 27th Feb., at Daylight
KUMANO MARU E. W. Haswell	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon
KASUGA MARU H. Fraser	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 27th Feb., at 4 P.M.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT-NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1903. [5]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FRANTS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

H. H. STEAMSHIP

"BENGAL," Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable Goods, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1903.

Lyra 4,417 W. Williams Mar. 10

Victoria 3,501 J. Pantou Mar. 17

Hyades 3,753 G. Wright Mar. 24

Steamers marked (*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [8742]

Insurances.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD." Take Equitable Life Assurance.

All Contracts Have Loan and Cash Values and Embrace all good features of Rival Companies. The Standing, Strength and Stability of the Company is unquestioned.

For Rates or Information, Call on or Address

F. KIENE, 14, Des Voeux Road.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire, Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [2916]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain Girard, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on MONDAY, the 9th March, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1903. [10042]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [1352]

TO LET.

"THE RETREAT"—MOUNT KELLET HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. No. 1, RIVON TERRACE, GODOWNS at BOWINGTON, Praya East.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

WHISKY.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR—

SCOTCH WHISKY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUNN & CO.

As supplied to Royal and Imperial
Houses of Europe.

BRANDY.

Pure COGNAC of the finest quality.

SHERRY, PORT, CLARET.

Choice Wines of superior quality,
specially selected.

BURGUNDY.

Sparkling and Still.

AUSTRALIAN CLARETS AND
HOCKS.

AERATED WATERS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,

CONFECTIONERY,

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE NO. 436.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 7th EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,

祥利廣

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND

LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

DINNERS AND TIFINS SERVED

ON SHORT NOTICE.

OYSTERS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c.

AT ALL HOURS.

Messrs. J. H. DOWNS and

J. CHRISTIE,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [1399d]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSs, nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATH.

On the 20th February, at 9, Szechow Road, Shanghai, John Chambers, aged 61 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903

MATERNITY AID FOR
HONGKONG.

A perusal of the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1902, which was laid before the members of the Sanitary Board at their meeting on Thursday, and published in our columns the same day, again bears testimony to the efforts of the Hon. Dr. Clark to provide for some maternity charity in this Colony. The suggestion is by no means of recent date, but is one which the M.O.H. has for several years past been submitting to the Board for consideration, and upon which no action appears to have been, or is likely to be taken if the subject is shelved as hitherto. "In previous reports for 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901," he writes, "I have called attention to the great want there is in the Colony for some maternity charity, in addition to the Maternity Hospital attached to the Government Civil Hospital, and some attempt will, I hope, be made to meet this want when the new extension to the Tung Wah Hospital is opened." But we are strongly inclined to the belief that accommodation for maternity cases in the new wing of that admirable institution will prove far too inadequate to have any very beneficial effect upon this most important subject. To analyse and tabulate the various reports issued by the Medical Officer of Health with a view to illustrating the number of deaths in maternity cases would be a most useful task, and the result would certainly present the case for remedial measures in a fresh and forcible manner. But space does not permit of such an exhaustive investigation, although evidence is not wanting in the mortality statistics furnished in the two recent reports issued by Dr. Clark. In 1901 it appears that no less than 47 deaths were registered as due to child birth and to morbid conditions incident to parturition, and, as the M.O.H. then observed, "this represents a very serious loss of young adult lives, and is undoubtedly due to want of proper attention, and to uncleanly surroundings." According to the statistics furnished in the report for 1902, the estimated Chinese population of the Colony to the middle of last year was 293,300, while the births registered among the native community during that period was 906, although, as he points out, the figures do not give an accurate record of the total number of births as many infants that die during the first month or so of life remain unregistered. In the absence of trustworthy statistics we must be content to arrive at conclusions in a general way, but, unfortunately, in this matter it is impossible to go too far wrong. The corrected birth-rate among the Chinese alone is 5.3 per 1,000, while the number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1,199 or 17.6 of the total deaths, a rate which, as Dr. Clark observes, is far too high even for a tropical climate. The infant death rate among the non-Chinese community during the year was 196.6 per 1,000 as compared with 129.2 per 1,000 in the previous year, but among the Chinese population the deaths of infants under one year of age exceed the total number of Chinese births, i.e. 966, and even when all deaths under one month are assumed to have been unregistered the infant death-rate works out at 79.6 per 1,000. As the M.O.H. observes "this means either that the Chinese infant death-rate is enormous or that a considerable number of births remain unregistered or perhaps that a number of infants are brought into the Colony from the mainland and die here. In either case the condition is a most unsatisfactory one and calls for some remedial measure. The great bulk of these deaths of Chinese infants are attributed to diseases of a convulsive type, but further investigation is needed into the question of the causation of this high death-rate among Chinese infants." While agreeing with the Medical Officer of Health that further investigation is needed

into the question, we are strongly inclined to the belief that the large mortality among infants results from the complete ignorance of the laws of hygiene which characterises the lower class Chinese, and their apparent contempt for these laws, even when apprehended, are well-known to all foreigners who have had any dealings with them. It is admitted that the Chinese marry at a very early age and that the desire for posterity is their one ruling passion. The result of this is not far to seek; and as a well-known writer has observed, "It is wonderful that so many children escape with a fair amount of health to carry on the increasing round of human life and toil in this populous land of China." But it is not with China that one is at present called upon to deal; it is with a people protected by the laws and life of a British colony where western science and hygiene is brought to bear on Eastern civilisation, and where every endeavour should be made to study from birth to death the welfare of the human being. It is recognised that the large majority of the Chinese have a great aversion to hospitals of whatsoever a nature, and even if this could be overcome—and there is reason for believing that the superstition is gradually fading away—there is a class of native, quite apart from the lowest stratum of Chinese, whose interests have an equal call upon the attention of those whose freedom they enjoy. It is to that class—the native artisan and clerk, whose whose position is above that of the ordinary coolie with whom they are naturally disinclined to associate and yet who cannot afford to summon professional aid when cases demand it—that some attention should be given. Why should not the Government open a class in connection with one or other of the hospitals where Chinese and Eurasian ladies could be trained by members of the local medical profession in this most important branch of hygiene. We admit that considerable difficulty must be experienced in obtaining a desirable number of ladies who would volunteer to be trained as professional nurses, but surely among the large number of native women there must be those who should certainly find profitable employment in the direction we have indicated. Attendance should be paid for by Government during the probationary period, and when a sufficient number of skilled nurses have made themselves proficient certificates should be granted them, and they be allowed to practice as any other duly qualified person in the profession. The aim should be that Government invariably afford the pecuniary assistance necessary to endow a scholarship or some other form of grant, whether yearly or for such other period as may be deemed most expedient, to nurses who have qualified themselves and will devote their time and attention in the sphere of usefulness which they can certainly exercise among the poorer native population of Hongkong.

Since the above was in type we have received from the Superintendent of the Alice Memorial Hospital a donation list to the building fund of the Maternity Hospital attached to that institution. The list is published in another column, and we must congratulate our Chinese friends upon the liberality shown towards so worthy an object. We trust, when the appeal is made to the European community at the Government for support, an equal measure of munificence will be obtained from them.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., made a profit last year on working account of Tls. 123,497.12.

You can get a Numbering Machine from Le Munyon's that will number from 1 to 1,000,000.—*Adv.*

THE Maharani of Jaipur has given one lakh of rupees (£7,000) to the Indian peoples' famine fund.

THE show of hands, at a recent Y.M.C.A. debate at Shanghai, proclaimed an overwhelming majority against lotteries.

UNITED States statistics for 1902 show the unprecedented total selling valuation of the year's crops to be £511,539,083.

THE Weiweiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been duly registered in Hongkong; and letters of allotment will be sent out immediately.

THE highest regularly inhabited place in the world is the Buddhist monastery, Haimo, in Tibet, which is sixteen thousand feet above sea level.

A PLAGUE victim found at Glenalee during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day makes the 26th case since the opening of the new year.

THE funeral of Prince Komatsu took place to-day in Japan. In Hongkong, flags were half-masted, and warships in harbour fired minute-guns.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., it was unanimously agreed to increase the sum devoted to the Board of Directors from Tls. 2,500 to Tls. 5,000 per annum.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault

A six-wheel "Follett Numbering Machine" is just what you need. Call and see them at Le Munyon's.—*Adv.*

Mr. William Ah Ket, a Chinaman, qualified as a barrister and solicitor at the recent law examinations in Melbourne, and was awarded the Supreme Court prize.

MISS Sarah Wolstenholms, the oldest resident in Endcliffe, Lancashire, Eng., has lived for ninety years in the same house. She is now bordering on her ninety-fifth year.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Bay View 10
Duty 5

It is reported that M. Deloncle, Deputy for Indo-China, has proposed in the Chamber a resolution asking the Government to distribute the complete text of the agreements concluded with China on the 7th of September 1901 (the Protocol, etc.), the diplomatic correspondence in reference to the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of the 5th of September 1902 and the evacuation of Shanghai.

HAMBURG paper brought by the mail has it that the directors of the Hamburg-America Line are going to propose to the meeting of shareholders a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent (last year 6 per cent). The net profit for the year 1902 is M16,000,000 (£800,000); in 1901 it was M19,354,521. This year there is to be written off M. 1,500,000 (last year M14,429,453). This result is said to be much better than was expected.

THE sale of the famous and historic Chateau d'If, the fabled prison of *Monte Cristo*, so familiar to all passengers to or from Marseilles, was prevented owing to the intervention of the French War Department. It was pointed out that the chateau would be an invaluable site for a signal station to an enemy off the coast in time of war. A syndicate had been formed to buy the place, and turn it into a casino with gambling saloons.

For Numbering your Checks and Stubs, Card Systems, Tickets, Druggists' Prescriptions, Labels, Drafts, Orders, Receipts, Letters and all documents and articles that require Correct and Legible numbering use the "Follett Numbering Machine." C. E. Le Munyon, 31, Des Vaux Road, Sole Agent.—*Adv.*

THE *Hui Wu-pu* has received telegraphic advice from the Viceroy Sun Fang, of the Shen-Kan Provinces, to the effect that five Russians had arrived in Kansuh from Ili (the New Dominion) and asked for passports to proceed to Tibet. The Russian party altogether numbers seven members, including two Chinese servants and they are described as different in appearance from ordinary merchants. It is added that the Viceroy has issued the party the passports required.

By kind permission of Major Radcliff and Officers of the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music in King Edward Hotel on Friday, the 27th instant, during dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.:

March ... "Second to None" ... Old Home.
Overture ... "Zampa" ... Harold.
First of Four ... Pate his girls aspie jelly.
Dance ... "Honeydew" ... Shoghters.
Selection ... "Honeydew" ... Mullen.
Selection ... Stephen Adam's Song ... Henley.
Valse ... "Valse des Fleurs" ... Tchaikowsky.
Euta.
Military Tattoo ... "La Reine" ... Sebelow Wely.
God Save the King.

TYPHOID fevers need oppress the oyster-eater no longer. An expert has come forward to prove that by a course of cold water treatment the bivalve can be made to disgorge any germs it may contain. The oysters are to be immersed in a tub of pure, cold running water for a few moments, and a fresh supply is then to be introduced, together with a large lump of salt. This in the emetic. With the next supply of water a handful of oatmeal, with a sprinkling of salt, may be given as a peace-offering, and the oysters are left there for twenty-four hours. Then the water is again changed, and the oysters are ready for consumption.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Shanghai Dock Company will be glad to learn that in addition to the ordinary winter overhaul of steamers belonging to local shipping firms, and the order lately secured for five cruisers for the U.S. Government of the Philippines, they have since obtained orders for one screw and three paddle-wheel tow boats, 18 cargo lighters, of from one hundred to six hundred tons each, a steam garbage boat, several steam launches, and new boilers both for ocean and land purposes. The U.S. Transport *Burnside* is also having extensive repairs and alterations effected and the Spanish steamer *Vireaya*, daily expected, is also to receive a thorough overhaul, which will occupy the Company several weeks.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE habit of ether drinking is known to be prevalent in some parts of Russia, as of East Prussia, and all the efforts of the authorities to combat the evil have hitherto been almost fruitless. An idea of the extent to which the habit prevails may be gathered from reports given in the Russian newspapers of a recent accident which occurred at a place called Trossno. Ether is drunk by farmers on festive occasions, when it appears to be consumed in painful, says the *British Medical Journal*. A farmer celebrating his son's wedding in the fullness of his hospitality got in two pails of ether. During the process of decanting the ether into bottles a violent explosion took place, by which six children were killed, and one adult dangerously, and fourteen others more or less severely injured.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault

It will save you time to get a Numbering Machine from Le Munyon. They are something grand and are guaranteed in every respect. They can be had at Le Munyon's, 31, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.—*Adv.*

THERE is no denying the fact, observes *the S. F. Chronicle*, that it is a most desirable thing to San Francisco that our commerce with the Orient and the Philippine archipelago should be encouraged so as to attain its highest development. But the assumption that this can be reached only through the leasing of the Government transports to some commercial line for profit-making at the country's expense must commend itself to every thoughtful citizen as a mere delusion. All of the steamship companies interested in the transpacific trade are arranging their respective equipments to accommodate the growth of commerce, without regard to the Army transport service. They naturally covet control of the latter because it will be the means of giving them all of the Government's overseas business.

THE Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Building Fund of the Nethersole Maternity Hospital:—

A. Rumjahn \$500
C. Ewens 100
Francisco Tse Yat 100
Leung Pik Shan 100
U Yik Chi 100
Leung Yan Po 100
Yung Yik Ting 100
Ho Fook 100
Chow Dart Tong 100
Mok Cho Chun 100
Au Chak Man 100
Tsang Hon Cho 50
S. W. Tso 50
Tse Wing Chiu 50
Tse Wing Yan 50
Yung Sui Hin 50
Wong Fa Nung 50
Chui Yik Shang 50
Wong Tse Ying 50
Tsoi Chung Li 50
Kyok Sung Lai Tong 50
Ma Yek Lim 50
I On Fire and Marine Insurance Co. ... 25

BANQUET TO SIR CHEN TUNG
LIANG CHENG, K.C.M.G.

Last evening, the Chinese citizens of the Colony tendered a farewell banquet to Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., at the Connaught Hotel, which was profusely decorated with bunting, evergreens, variegated electric lamps and Japanese lanterns. Fully one hundred and fifty persons sat down to dinner, and at 7 p.m. the guest of the evening arrived escorted by some of his attachés. He was received by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Wei A Yuk, and Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Chan Kung Yue and several others. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., was in the chair, Sir Liang being supported on his right by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and on the left by the Hon. Wei A Yuk.

The following was the menu:—
Hare Soup.
Pigeon on toast. Pate foie gras on toast.
Larded Chicken and Spinach.
Fillet of Beef. Pate his girls aspie jelly.
Roast sucking pig. Roast saddle of Mutton.
Roast Turkey and ham. King's pudding.
Chocolate pudding. Marshmallows jelly.
Fruit in Season.
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.

The Chairman submitted the health of King Edward, which was right royally drunk, the band of the *Ocean* playing the National anthem. Following that, the Hon. Wei A Yuk toasted the Emperor of China, and subsequently.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun rose and, after asking the company present to drink to the health of the guest, said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. We meet here this evening to bid farewell to His Excellency Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng our own countryman. I ask you all to join me in heartily drinking his health and wishing him a bon voyage (applause). As you are aware His Excellency is possessed of eminent abilities and wide experiences, you may rest assured that on his mission to America, Spain, and Peru this time he will be able to prove not only to be worthy of the high esteem in which he is held but also to the outside world that in time China has appointed a proper man in the proper place, as regards international dealings (loud applause). By his present appointment His Excellency has a good opportunity of utilising to the best advantage his enlightened education and of rendering valuable services both to his country and his countrymen trading in the Indies (applause). I am sure when I say, may be, on his return, he will be promoted to the highest position in China, I simply echo the feelings of all you present. Let us give three hearty cheers for His Excellency (loud cheers).

His Excellency Sir Liang Cheng responded. He said—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Fung Wa Chun and gentlemen, I pass in Hongkong en route to America to which I am being sent by my Imperial Master. Not regarding me as herb and grass but with genuine feelings of countryman-ship, you have so kindly invited me to this grand banquet for which I am extremely grateful. I have been appointed Minister to three countries, I am afraid that with such poor ability as I possess, (no no!) I shall not be competent to discharge my responsible duties to the satisfaction of my countrymen, but, however, any opportunity by which the commercial interest of China can be benefited I will not let slip by but take full advantage of, in the hope of repairing to a small extent the kindness of my Imperial Master and also meeting the wishes of my countrymen trading abroad (loud applause). You are well aware there is at present a hot

race for ascendancy between the different commercial countries; and the commerce of our country, still in its infancy, requires close attention and constant nourishment. It is therefore my earnest wish that you, gentlemen, will always bear in mind the duties to each other as fellow-countrymen, and work with combined efforts for ameliorating the condition of our commerce so as to be able to enjoy the boundless benefits which commerce brings in its train. Gentlemen, I again thank you for your kindness. (Loud applause).

Mr. Tam Tsz Kong proposed the toast of the attachés.

Mr. Cheung Kin Hou responded with thanks, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

COLLISION IN CAPSUL-MUN.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

The Supreme Court sat in Admiralty jurisdiction this morning, with Mr. Basil Taylor, late R. N., Assistant Harbourmaster, as nautical assessor to the Chief Justice, Sir W. Meigh Goodman, to hear the case of *Marius Guion*, plaintiff, versus the registered cargo junk No. 711, defendant. The plaintiff sued the defendant for damages alleged to have been caused by a collision between the s.s. *Eclair* and the junk. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. Paget Helt, of Messrs. Mounsey and Bruton), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro), for the defendant.

In the pleadings it is stated that the collision occurred at 7.30 on the evening of the 5th November last, near the S. end of the Cap Sul Mun Strait, on that side of the channel lying on the *Eclair's* starboard side. A moderate N.W. wind was blowing, the weather was dark and fine, and a flood tide was setting from two or three miles an hour. When the junk was first seen, the *Eclair* was heading about N.N.W., and going about nine miles an hour over the ground; the regulation lights were burning. When the junk was first seen she was some 100 to 150 yards on the port bow, and exhibited no lights at all. To avoid collision, those aboard the *Eclair* ported the helm, and reversed the engines to full, speed astern. The bow of the junk struck the port bow of the *Eclair* about three feet from the stern. The plaintiff attributes the following faults to the junk:—(1) She carried no lights, (2) improperly starboarded her helm, (3) no proper lookout was kept, and (4) was navigated in a reckless and unseamanlike manner.

The defendant, *vis*, Ching Hin Cheung, master and owner of the junk, which is named *Sun Shing Lee*, says that the collision occurred at about seven o'clock, about 200 cheongs past the S. end of the Cap Sul Mun pass. A light N.W. wind was blowing, and it was a clear starry night, the moon, a very small one indeed, was about to set behind the hills. It was about slack tide, the junk was travelling about two miles an hour in a S.E. by E. direction, and a white masthead light was exhibited. When first seen, the other ship was about 300, or 400 cheongs off, and nearly end on; she exhibited a white and a red light. To avoid collision, the junk was kept on her course till it was seen that the only chance of avoiding a collision was to put the helm hard a port, which was done accordingly. Immediately before the helm was put over, the six men aboard the junk shouted to attract the attention of those aboard the steamer. The bow of the junk struck the port bow of the steamer. The defendant attributes fault to the other ship as follows:—Those on board the *Eclair* did not keep a proper lookout, and the *Eclair* did not keep out of the way of the junk, as she ought to have done. The engines of the *Eclair* were not slackened and stopped and reversed in sufficient time to avoid the collision.

Evidence was led, and the case was adjourned.

V. R. C.

FORTHCOMING RACE.

Yesterday afternoon the stroke oarsmen of the different boats to row the mile race on the 21st March selected their crews as follows:—

Thistle—J. A. Fredericks, stroke; R. C. Whitchell, H. S. Holmes, H. M. Bain, and R. Henderson, Cox.

Rose—A. E. Alves, stroke; G. H. Robie, L. A. Musso, F. K. Tata, and C. M. Alves, Cox.

Leek—A. A. Alves, stroke; F. D. Bain, J. Millar, J. P. Jordan, and F. W. White, Cox.

Kornblume—J. H. Hance, stroke; H. C. Austin, H. Eyre, H. W. Sayer, and S. A. Seth, Cox.

Shamrock—C. E. Hance, stroke; F. M. Roz Pereira, A. E. Asgar, and H. A. Seth. (Cox not yet appointed).

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Suisse*) 28th inst.
English (*Valenta*) 28th inst.
German (*Preussen*) 3rd prox.
German (*Prins Heinrich*) 5th prox.
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 5th prox.
American (*Doric*) 21st prox.

The N. P. S. Co.'s steamer *Pleides* sailed from Yokohama for Victoria and Tacoma on the 24th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Vancouver p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., for this port.

The N. Y. K. Co.'s steamer *Kinshu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 25th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 1st prox.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Opium for China.

Bombay, 26th February.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer left Bombay last evening with about 750 chests of Malwa Opium.

Quotations for the best drug are—

New MalwaRs. 1,120.
Old " " 1,230
Oldest " " 1,320

(Reuter's.)

Mr. Chamberlain in Cape Town.

LONDON, February 24th.

At a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a speech said that with the expansion of the Colonies the burden on the mother-country was more than she could bear alone. 'The Colonies had not borne their fair share, some of them, India included, had, but generally they must rise to a fuller appreciation of their duty in this respect. He appealed to the leaders of both sides to consider if Cape Colony was doing enough.

LATER.

Parliament.

Despite of the severity of yesterday evening's attack and the strong support it receives in many quarters, it is believed only about ten Unionists will vote against the Government to-night.

Russia.

The Times Moscow correspondent says that arrangements have been completed for 280,000 men to join the colours the moment they are called upon. Exceptional activity is manifest on the Russian head-quarter staff.

(N. C. D. News.)

A Bank Scandal at Tientsin.

TIENTSIN, 26th February.

A native banker of this city, uncle of the Yokohama Specie Bank comprador, decamped on Thursday. His liabilities are said to exceed Tls. 1,000,000.

It is feared that a foreign bank is among the creditors.

REASONABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

At the City Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Hongkong Old Volume Society, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Pentecost lectured to a large audience on "The Reasonableness of Christianity." Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., hon. secretary of the Society introduced the speaker, observing that the subject would be dealt with from a scientific and historic, as well as a religious standpoint.

Dr. Pentecost, in the course of his remarks, said:—It is utterly reasonable to say that if Christianity is not reasonable, it is not divine; God must be divinely reasonable. If Christianity is not reasonable it would fall to the ground, man always being a religious being and a seeker after God. In considering the subject of the reasonableness of Christianity, he pointed out that they must eliminate all consideration of Christianity as it had been involved in politics, or with the State, all consideration of ecclesiasticism, and, lastly; they must eliminate from the divine revelation certain ethical associations. That Christ was a man, is a confronting fact seen streaming down the courses of centuries along with history, science and art. Like the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Gulf Stream, it was hard to say where Christianity started or where it ended. It was not like the mythical gods of India, clouded in the mist of bygone days; it had a fixed origin back into the Hebrew and Patriarchal ages. On what was Christianity based? Not speculation—it is a fact, a speculative element; not science, to discuss theory. It was the most extraordinary society the world had ever seen, broken up into many sects and phrases by the different temperament of countries, yet it embodied all. It persevered in all circumstances; in monarchies, republics, and all democracies, and it did not matter whether France was a monarchy or a republic to-morrow—Christianity was always the same. It embodied itself in individuals like a large crystal broken into many pieces; and every individual piece resembled the whole crystal. Christianity therefore could not be destroyed; it must live. Oriental people in India knew there was no hope of expelling the British from the country, till the last Britisher was dead, and Christianity might be compared to that. To be a Christian was not only to be a disciple of Christ, but to accept him as the exemplification of his teachings. They might be disciples of Plato, or they might be disciples of a politician; but they would not like to 'square' their lives by them. Again, the extraordinary claims of Christ for himself were not philosophical, speculative, or scientific inductions. He was differentiated among his contemporaries. The Theists, Materialists, Deists, Atheists, and what-not, said that supernatural revelation from God to man was not reasonable. Was it reasonable that everything should be provided for man except his most important need? Was it reasonable to suppose that God, if there was a God, should expect man to try and find out this problem and never give information? Revelation was not unreasonable, and the eternal need of man was his god and his faith, and reason did not supply these.

In his relations, Christ assumed to satisfy who God was by the answers he gave "What is the truth?—I am," "What is the way?—I am," "What is the life?—I am." Buddha, Confucius, and the others did not pretend to give it. Christ said "God is a good god, God is a loving god." With the Indian philosophers, evolutions reached the utmost limit and there was nothing left for the revelation of time. Revelation involved the admission of the supernatural, or the doctrine of miracles. The supernatural is just as natural as the natural. Were miracles new? Did not scientists say that there was a time when there was no life in the world? Where did it come from? Ah! scientists would like to know that. Did not men discover miraculous things out of nature every day? But God, the Lord of Nature was not allowed to do anything new! They claimed superiority over Asiaatics on account of their discoveries. Telegraphy, steamships, etc. Why? not one of those existed 100 years ago. Who would say that China would not do a new thing. Whatever the surprises of the future Christ would never be surprised. Christianity had broken the naturally haughty intellect of man, and to-day commends itself to reason because it transcended it.

A vote of thanks was accorded the speaker, and regrets were expressed that would be his last lecture in Hongkong for some time.

AT THE THEATRE.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT."

The experiment of Lady Huntworth received its introduction to a Hongkong audience at the Theatre last evening when Mr. Brough and his powerful sustaining Company interpreted R. C. Carton's original three-act comedy. Unless we are mistaken *Lady Huntworth's Experiment* had a long run at the 'Citi' several years ago, and ever since has been kept prominently before the theatre-going public by such popular companies as that which is now delighting large audiences in our own Colony. We have heard it stated that the play has a tendency to expand into farce, but the fun is of a character which pleases without leaving any unpleasant recollection, and the predominant feeling when one rises to leave the theatre is that a delightful evening has been spent. The dialogue is crisp and at times epigrammatic, and the smart things linger agreeably in the memory. The story which is perhaps somewhat slender is this: Caroline Rayward, the central figure, is the divorced wife of Lord Huntworth, an unprincipled aristocratic sot, whom she had married to meet the wishes of both families. Gambling, meanness, and "other establishments" steadily depleted the fortune of Lord Huntworth and his wife, and the peer determined to divorce his spouse and turn his title to good account by wedding a rich widow. Lady Huntworth was the stumbling block, but he overcame the difficulty by suborning domestics, and pinning them with a fory sufficient for his purpose. Lady Huntworth, to the surprise of society, and with the certainty of social ostracism, declined to defend the suit. She secured the assistance of the man with whose name hers was innocently coupled, and the result was a decree. Cast on her own resources, Lady Huntworth enlisted the sympathy of a lady friend of rank, resumed her maiden name, and became cook to the Vicar of Stillford, the Rev. Audley Pillenger. It was in this guise that the audience made her acquaintance. Cook, as she is styled, was too smart a woman to give herself away, and consequently she is more or less a mystery to the vicar's home circle; but is recognised as a very superior person. So much so that the vicar, his guest (Captain Dorvaston), and Gandy (his man servant) all desire an alliance with so attractive a personality. The experiment which she undertakes arises from the fact that cooking is her sole accomplishment. It brings her into contact with a variety of clean-cut personages. There, however, she handles with such delicacy and tact as to secure her good wishes of all the household, except the vicar's extremely proper sister, Miss Hannah Pillenger. The first act serves to illustrate the effect which the conversation of a rakishly military man has upon the simplicity of a country clergyman's home. Captain Dorvaston's sporting phraseology is so much double Dutch, and explanations only tend to still further confuse matters. It is only just prior to the close that the motive is revealed through the meeting of one Crayle and Miss Rayward. Crayle is none other than Lord Huntworth, who has arrived in the parish of Dronethrough with a dual purpose in view. One is to avoid duty; the second to re-marry his wife, who, he has discovered, is heiress to a fortune. He makes an appointment to meet her that night in the kitchen at 8.30. Cook has two other appointments, at 9 and 9.30, both of which mean proposals. This removes us to a distinctly different atmosphere, and here we have an excellent little peep into life below stairs. A man, it is said, is no hero in his valet's eyes, and the doings of the Pillenger household are freely and frankly criticised by his domestics. The appointments are kept at intervals, all too dangerously close, the result being that Crayle, in a drunken stupor, is stowed away in the scullery, beneath the sink the vicar hides in the ladder, while the captain, to escape a meeting with Miss Pillenger, takes refuge in a cupboard surrounded by brooms, pots and pails. An unfortunate rattling of utensils discloses his presence, and a hasty departure with a hint of imbecility in the morning follows. The vicar, in making his escape, encounters the captain, while Crayle, with his scheme foiled through the dropping of a letter, is deposited in a handy ditch. In Act III, the best of the play, the cook's identity is disclosed. She resigns her situation, after necessary explanation, and takes her leave of the company. Before doing so, however, she gives the captain her address. At this moment the vicar's niece and curate, who

have returned from a runaway match, enter and proclaim their marriage. The Captain, who has all along been marked out as the niece's future husband, makes up his mind quickly, seizes a Bradshaw, and with the announcement that his address is that of Lady Huntworth, the curtain falls. The play is admirably acted, each and everyone taking their parts with a smoothness productive of a most evenly worked play. Mr. Brough was really extremely good as the Vicar of Stillford, and gave one the impression that it is a part he enjoys. He knows what is wanted, and has the knack of importing humour at the right time and in the most natural manner possible. Mrs. Brough has already created a great number of rôles, and her *Lady Huntworth* should certainly rank among the best. She has earned the favour of all playgoers by her good acting and by a charming refinement to be found only among the devotees of the stage. Her impersonation of cook was really a charming part and delighted everyone in the house. Mr. Lovell is admirably suited to a military rôle, and his appearance as *Captain Dorvaston*, was quite as successful as his interpretation of *Col. Antruther* in *The Second in Command*. The *Lucy Pillenger* of Miss Temple was made a dainty rôle, conspicuous by a natural fascination, while Miss Susie Vaughan, as *Hannah*, could not have been awarded a part to which she is better adapted. Miss Gillies Brown was a very natural domestic, and Mr. Percy Walsh gained distinction by a splendid interpretation of *Gandy*. Mr. Ernest Vere did the work of the curate, and Mr. Leslie Victor was successful as *Crayle*. The staging of the play was unusually good, and every credit is due to the management for their efforts in this direction. The following is the cast of characters:—

Captain Dorvaston (Lieut. Brugal) Mr. W. T. Lovell.
Col. Antruther (Lieut. Brugal) Mr. W. T. Lovell.
Rev. Audley Pillenger (Vicar of Stillford) Mr. Brough.
Lord Huntworth (Lieut. Brugal) Mr. Brough.
Rev. Henry Thorneycroft (the Curate) Mr. Ernest Vere.
Gandy (Man Servant at the Vicarage) Mr. Percy Walsh.
Miss Crayle (Lieut. Brugal) Miss Leslie Victor.
Miss Hannah Pillenger (Rev. Henry Thorneycroft) Miss Susie Vaughan.
Lucy Pillenger (Lieut. Brugal) Miss Temple.
Kerish (Servant at the Vicarage) Miss Gillies Brown.
Caroline Rayward (Cook at the Vicarage) Mrs. Brough.

VISIT TO LI HUNG-CHANG'S TOMB.

Nanking, 13th February.

I have been paying a visit to Lu Ch'ao Foo and to-day went to see the tomb of Li Hung-chang. It is east of this place fifteen li, near a village called Ta Hing Tai. There is a large temple-like building which is simply the residence of the grave yard. In this is the coffin of the late Prime Minister. Before the door of this building are the words:—

"Who twisted Heaven and Turned the Earth."

Before the coffin is an Altar with offerings of cakes, gruel, oranges, etc., and there are beautiful cloisonné incense pot, flower and candle holders.

On the hangings before the coffin are the words "all countries of the world sorrow." The coffin will not be interred till the 18th of the second month on account of geomantic influences. The grave mound is heaped up and is about 15 feet high and 25 feet in diameter at the base. The great officer's wife is in the mound and the side will be dug out in order to make room for the husband's coffin. Splendid groves of many acres of magnolias, flowering plum and other beautiful flowering trees are being set out. There are also large groves of pine and evergreens.

Several of the nephews and grandsons of Li Hung-chang are living at the grave and attending to the laying out of the place. Beside this tomb there will be ancestral temples in Nanking, Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, etc., costing Tls. 80,000 a piece.

On the road to this city, I met two cases that illustrate the Romanist-like idolatry of the people. There was a Buddhist priest in a tea house a little over twenty years of age. I pointed him out to the people as a specimen of those who bled them. The priest answered, "the gods told me in a dream if I smoked opium I should live to ninety years of age." I answered "your gods are more despicable than yourself."

Next morning some miles further on I saw a poor widow with three children making their way toward Nanking to get charity. She had been the wife of a tenant farmer. I asked her how much money she had paid for masses to the priests. She said "twenty dollars." I told her if these miserable priests had not swindled her she would not need to go begging and told her of the priest incident the day before. The priest robs the people by pretending to get relatives out of the devil's clutches and then spends his money in getting himself into the devil's grip.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 26th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer, has risen rapidly over the E. coast of China, fallen quickly at Wladivostock.

The depression, moving Eastwards, probably passed to the North of Shanghai during the night and is now moving into the W. part of the Sea of Japan.

Strong monsoon will probably set in again over the Formosa Channel and S. coast China during the next 24 hours.

Forecast:—N.E. winds, freshening; cloudy, drizzling rain or mist.

COTTAM & CO., FOR TRESS'S STRAW and FELT HATS.

SIR ERNEST SATOW'S RESOLVE.

Sir Ernest Satow, who was recently received by the King, is having daily conferences with the chief permanent officials at the Foreign Office. A correspondent of the *Manchester Dispatch* understands he strongly dissents from the policy pursued by the Government in China during recent years, and is determined on his return to Peking to be less fettered than he and his immediate predecessor, Sir Claude MacDonald, now at Tokio, were.

Anyone who knows Sir Ernest Satow, not only as a diplomatist but as a Chinese scholar, will admit that he is in a better position to judge than the Foreign Office.

REBELS ALONG THE YANGTZE.

The *Universal Gazette* learns from its Nanking contemporary, the *Liang Kiang Se Pao*, that acting Viceroy Tuan Fang of Hupeh lately telegraphed to Viceroy Chang informing him that it was reported that rebels were present along the Yangtze and preparing to cause an uprising, the region above Kiukiang being especially critical, etc. Viceroy Chang has also been informed by the German Minister that boxers were in existence about Kiukiang practising their art and armed with rifles, and was requested by the Minister to cause the boxing practices to be prohibited, so as to avoid complications. After receiving the two messages, the Viceroy at once ordered the Taotais, Magistrates and the military authorities to investigate and make arrests of the delinquents.

A CANTON INVENTOR.

The *Sin Wan Pao* gathers that a certain gentleman of Canton, by name Wang, lately invented a fire engine and has been granted special right to make and sell it. On the 13th a trial took place and it was found to be most satisfactory. Twenty five pounds of water added to a bottle of chemical, thrown from the engine is able to extinguish one change of fire (four yards). Further, the engine is light and portable, and the steam thrown out is strong, while the chemicals are only twenty-five cents per bottle. The numerous witnesses present at the trial showed much appreciation of the invention.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

The *Sin Wan Pao* understands that Marshal Su's policy in quelling the rebellion in Kwangsi Province is to get the rebels to surrender. The other day he telegraphed to Peking reporting that a considerable number had surrendered. Those who surrendered last month at Pinchow and Linchow were enlisted into the "Kan" left battalion while those who surrendered lately had been sent to form part of the garrison at Kueiyang. In consequence of the addition of these men, the expenditures increased proportionally. After consulting the Viceroy of Liang Kwang and the Governor of Kwangsi, it was concluded that Kwangtung was to contribute Tls. 20,000 per month towards the expenditures, as there was no other method of obtaining further funds, in consequence the Marshal urgently begged for grants from Peking.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SIAM.

Strange and startling information reaches us from Bangkok concerning active military manoeuvres, and other war-like preparations going on there, reports the *Sin Wan Pao* of the 11th inst. Our correspondent informed us some months ago that the object of this military movement was to storm the garrison at Chantaboon and drive out the French by force of arms, and take possession of the place, should the new Convention be rejected by the French Parliament. The natives round about the coast at Angkor, Bangkok, and Bangkok are daily expecting to see the Siamese troops making a forward movement on Chantaboon to storm the garrison there and turn out the French, or capture them and bring them as hostages to Bangkok. Our correspondent had had this information, not from one source but from several Siamese soldiers, who spoke frankly on the matter, and said they would gladly desert before engaging in the war if they could get a chance, without fear of being re-captured. But the Prince who is in command tells them that nothing will be easier, and that they have nothing to fear, as they are well armed and far out-number the French. Our correspondent assures us that there are at present, at least, upwards of 3,000 soldiers at Bangkok, armed with new rifles. They are in possession of three batteries, and large quantities of ammunition. The barracks consist of about 30 divisions each division capable of containing about 150 men. They have already made a level track which stretches a long way towards Chantaboon and the Prince is sanguine of a glorious victory. This is very serious business, and it is passing strange how Siam, while protesting her good will and friendship towards France, could be planning her base operations at Bangkok to make war on the French garrison at Chantaboon with a view of conquering all Cambodia!

NEW ADMIRALTY DOCKYARDS FOR JAPAN.

Mr. Ishihara, Fleet Paymaster, I. J. N., suggests the establishment of shipyards at the following places. The works, he considers, should be completed in five years, and his idea is that they should be handed over to private companies after being carried out as Government enterprises for a period of ten years:—

1.—Tsingtao Bay \$20,000,000
2.—Tanikawa, Osaka Bay 20,000,000
3.—Nagasaki, Tokyo Bay 10,000,000

GOVERNORS AND CONSULS AND THE MOTOR INDUSTRY.

A proposal to utilise the services of our consuls abroad and governors of British colonies in the interests of the motor industry emanates from the committee of the Automobile Club, says a writer in a home journal. The secretary has addressed to the Board of Trade a letter drawing attention to the active steps that are being taken independently by the Governments of France and the United States with a view to securing for French and American makers respectively the supremacy in the trade in motor vehicles. The letter urges that the British officials mentioned should be instructed to collect and send home full and accurate information that would be of value to manufacturers in this country. Among the subjects concerning which it is suggested that such guidance might be given are the uses to which automobiles can most advantageously be put in the several countries, the nature of the vehicles best suited to local conditions, the Customs duties, if any, payable on the importation of automobiles or their parts, the regulations concerning their use, the rules with regard to the importation and storage of petroleum spirit, and the stations at which electrically-propelled vehicles can renew their supplies of power.

COTTAM & CO., FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI.

A work of wide-reaching usefulness, which has made proportionately little noise, has now been eight months in progress at the Ellis Kadoorie school in Park Lane, and a shorter time at a flourishing branch at Nantao, says the *N. C. D. News*. The report of the headmaster, presented at the first prize distribution, and produced in another column, is a striking testimony to the scope for such work among the younger generation of Chinese, whose enthusiasm for Western learning and especially for instruction in things English is only limited by the opportunities available. The Ellis Kadoorie schools at Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai are institutions of quite recent establishment and the noticeable feature is that they are supported entirely by Chinese subscriptions, added to generous donations of \$40,000 in Hongkong and Tls. 10,000 in Shanghai from Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, an English Jew merchant in the Colony. The movement has had a most extraordinary success and everyone will most cordially wish it continued prosperity.

Commercial.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

BANKS are rather finer, and small sales have been made at \$637.50. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY are in great demand, and few sales are reported at \$515.00, and buyers at this rate, but no sellers. HONGKONG FIRES AND CHINA FIRES are inquired for, the former at \$327.50 and the latter at \$36.00. HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOATS have changed hands at \$36.50 and \$36.75. INDIO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATIONS are quoted at irregular rates, say \$98.50 to \$100.00. CHINA SUGARS are weaker, and sellers at \$100. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS have been placed at \$109.00 ex dividend. KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS are wanted at \$93.50. KOWLOON LANDS, and WEST POINT BUILDINGS are neglected. The quotations are purely nominal at last rate. HUMPHREYS ESTATES reported sales done at \$11.30. GREEN ISLAND CEMENTS are firm, and several lots have changed hands at \$22 and \$22.75.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/6 1/2
" Bank Bills, on demand 1/6 1/2
" Credits, 4 months' sight 1/7 1/2
" D'cents, 4 months' sight 1/7 1/2
ON BERLIN, (demand) M. 1.61
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 1/8 1/2
" Credits, 4 months' sight 20
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 38 1/2
" Credits, 30 days' sight 39
ON HONKAI, Telegraphic Transfer 1/17
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 73
" Private 30 days' sight nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. 77 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$16.68
Gold Leaf too touch, per tal 66.00
Bar Silver 22 5/16

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
MALWA NEW \$1,000/1,050
" OLDEST 1,050/1,100
PATNA NEW 1,055
BENARES NEW 1,022 1/2
PERSIAN (PAPER) 760/840

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED A YOUNG LADY to assist in DRAPEY STORE. Experience not necessary. A knowledge of Dressmaking and Millinery gained. Apply to—

FAIRALL & CO.,
22, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1903. [2150]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUGH. Representative.....Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

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THE BROUGH COMEDY CO.

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TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

A NEW STREET INDEX, BY ARTHUR CHAPMAN, GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR.

INTENDING Subscribers are requested to send, as early as possible, Orders for as many copies as they may require, to THE GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR, The Treasury, Hongkong, 26th February, 1903. [2390]

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NAME	NAME
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Daifin Ma u	"
Sherman	"
Savota	"
H.M.S. Fame	"
Karin	"
Seward	"
Holstein	"
U.S.S. Isla de Cuba	"
Kinsman	"
Sandakan	Cosmopolitan
Daphne	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTER.

February 25th, 1903, a.m.

NAME	NAME
Wladivostok	29.97 21 85
Nemuro	29.65 19 10
Hakodate	29.89 19 10
Tokio	30.18 19 10
Kochi	30.27 19 10
Nagasaki	30.27 19 10
Kagoshima	30.27 19 10
Oshima	30.37 19 10
Naha	30.29 19 10
Ishigakijima	30.21 19 10
Taihou	30.16 19 10
Taichu	30.16 19 10
Tainan	30.15 19 10
Koshu	30.17 19 10
Pescadore	30.15 19 10
Gutslaff	30.16 19 10
Sharp Peak	30.16 19 10
Amoy	30.14 19 10
Swatow	30.19 19 10
Canton	30.10 19 10
Hongkong	30.10 19 10
Victoria Peak	30.13 19 10
Cap Rock	30.13 19 10
Macao	30.12 19 10
Haiphong	30.13 19 10
Manila	30.16 19 10
Malate	30.16 19 10
Bacolod	30.16 19 10
Hilo	30.16 19 10
Cebu	30.09 19 10
C. St. James	30.09 19 10

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE

FAR EAST.

NAME	NAME
Per P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," connecting with the	steamer "Parramatta" at Colombo, from London, Dec. 11.
To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Wil-	liams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marjory, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce;
(4) Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarke and child.	
Per P. and O. steamer "Oceania" connecting with steamer	"Bregal" at Colombo, from London, Jan. 8.—To Hongkong:
Mr. D. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphries and child.	
Per Imperial German mail steamer "Südlicher," from Bremen,	Dec. 15, and Southampton, Dec. 15.—To Hongkong: Miss
Nelly Clarke, Mr. F. A. Wemyss.	

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, February 26th, 1903.

At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

BUTCHER MEAT.

NAME	NAME
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	16
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	16
" Roast—Shiu	16
" Soup, Tong Yuk	16
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	16
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	16
Bullock's Brains—Know—per set	16
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each	45
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li—each	50
" Head—Ngau Tau	50
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	12
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	12
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	12
" Tail—Ngau Mei	12
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	12
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai	12
" tau-keok—Set	75
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	23
" Leg—Yeung Pai	23
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	23
" Chittlings—Chu cheong	23
" Feet—Chi Keok	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Sum	12
" Heart—Chi Sum	12
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	12
" Liver—Chi Kon	12
" Pork Chop—Chi Pau Kwat	12
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	12
" Leg—Chu Pei	12
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yuk	12
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	12
" Keok	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum	12
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
" Liver—Yeung Con	12
Sucking Pigs To Order—Chu Chai	12
" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	12
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	12
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	12
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	12

POULTRY.

NAME	NAME
Chicken—Kai Chai	30
" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
" Doves—Pan Kau	24
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	24
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	28
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
" Geese—Ngo	24
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	24
" Mus Deer—Wong Keng	45
" Hare—Tu Chai	55
" Partridge—Cho Khoo	55
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	55

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

NAME	NAME
Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	30
Quail—Um Chun	30
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	30
Snipe—Sa Chui	30
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	30
" Hen—Na	30

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap

NAME	NAME
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	30
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	30
Apea—per pair	80

FISH.

NAME	NAME
Barbel—Ka Yu	13
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	13
Carp—Li Yu	13
Catfish—Chik Yu	13
Codfish—Mun Yu	13
Crabs—Hai	13
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	13
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	13
Pace—Wong Mei Lun	13
Dog Fish—Tui Yu	13
Lele, Congor—Hai Man Yu	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	13
" Yellow—Wong Yu	13
Frogs—Tien Kai	13
Garoupa—Sek Pan	13
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	13
Herrings—Tao Pak	13
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	13
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	13
Loach—Wu Yu	13
Lobsters—Lung Ha	13
Mackerel—Chi Yu	13
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	13
Mullet—Chai Yu	13
Oysters—Sang mook	13
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	13
Perch—Tau Leo	13
Pike—Fa Pau Poong	13
Plaice—Pan Yu	13
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	13
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	13
Prawns—Ming Ha	13
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	13
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	13
Roach—Chun Yu	13
Salmon, (Cton), fresh water—Ma Yau	13
Shark—Yu	13
Skate—Po Yu	13
Shrimps—Ha	13
Snapper—Lap Yu	13
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	13
Tench—Wan Yu	13
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	13
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	13
White bait—Ngau Yu Chai	13

FRUITS.

NAME	NAME
Almond—Hung Yan	13
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	13
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping	13
" Small—Hoi Tong	13
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	13
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	13
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	13
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	13
Carambola—Yeh Tsu	13
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsu	13
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsu	13
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	13
Lichests, Dried—Lai Chi Con	13
" Fresh, Small stone—Chut Wat	13
" Large—Tai Wat	13
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	13
" Moong—each	13
Manila—Lui Sung Moong	13
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	13
" Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsu	13
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim	13
" Chang	13
" Small—Tai Kut	13
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	13
Olives—Pak Lam	13
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shu Li	13
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	13
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	13
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	13
" 2nd quality—Chung-tang	13
" Paw-law	13
Peanuts—Fa Sang	13
Persimmons Large—Hung Chiu	13
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	13
Platans—Tai Chen	13
Walnuts, Hop Tau	13

VEGETABLES, &c.

NAME	NAME
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	13
" Chi Chuk	13
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	13
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	13
" Pin Tau	13
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	13
Beans Long—Tau Kok	13
Boat Root—Hung Choi Tau	13
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	13
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	13
Brassica—Pak Choi	13
Bamboo Shoots—Cheok Shun	13
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	13
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	13
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	13
Cane shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	13
Caulliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	13
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	13
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	13
Chinots—Kam Shun	13
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	13
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choy	13
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chui	13
Chillies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	13
" Red—Hung Fa	13
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	13
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	13
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	13
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	13
Garlic—Suen Tau	13
Ginger, young—Sun Tsu Keung	13
" Old—Lo Keung	13
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	13
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	13
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	13
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	13
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	13
Mushrooms Fresh—Sung Cho Kho	13
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	13
" Green—Sung Chung	13
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	13

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